CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

VOLUME XII. CHICAGO, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1858. NUMBER 140.

Railroads.

AN SOUTHERN AND SHORE RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.....1858

ROUTE TO NEW YORK, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, and all points in the New York Express leaves Chicago via' old Michigan Southern and Boston Express, via old Michigan Southern and Detroit, (daily, except Sundays,) connects at Monroe with train for Monroe and Detroit, or steam connections at Detroit with train for Cleveland, Buffalo, and all points East. Sundays excepted, connecting at Monroe with train for Cleveland, Buffalo, and all points East. Sundays excepted, connecting at Adrian with train for Monroe and Detroit.

ONE OF PATENT SLEEPING CARS accompany the Night Train, leaving Chicago on the 6:00 A.M. train arrives at all ticket Offices in the West, and Depots on enter the Revere House, corner Beach Street, and at the Office of the U. S. General Passenger Agent.

BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R.

CHANGE OF TIME.....1858

AFTER NOV. 29, 1858, TWO Express Trains will leave the Depot, foot of Lake street, daily, as follows:

Express (Sundays excepted) arriving at Galesburg 4:30 P.M.; Quincy 8:00 P.M.; Burlington 9:30 P.M.; Mendota 1:00 A.M.; Aurora 2:30 A.M.; Chicago 6:00 A.M.

Express (Sundays excepted) arrives at Aurora 5:30 A.M.; Mendota 7:00 A.M.; Burlington 10:30 A.M.; Quincy 11:30 A.M.; Galesburg 3:00 P.M.; arrives at Chicago 6:30 A.M.

Express arrives at Aurora 9:30 P.M.; leaves Aurora 10:00 P.M.; arrives at Chicago 5:30 A.M.

Express arrives at Aurora 9:30 A.M.; leaves Saturday at 6:10 P.M. will lay over Sunday.

ST LOCAL CONNECTIONS.

With Illinois Central Railroad north by Kenosha, Janesville and Madison, and south at Mendota, Amboy, Dixon, Freeport, Winona, Fanola, Bloomington, Pontiac, Joliet, &c.

With Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, Eddyville, Melrose, Fort Dodge, Council Bluffs, and intermediate points, and to all portions of Kansas and Nebraska, via Quincy for Kansas City, and via Burlington by rail to Iowa City.

For steamers of the St. Louis & Keokuk Packet Line, touching at Keokuk, Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad for Missouri and Kansas.

For steamers at the Depot foot of Lake street, for Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City, Keokuk, Hannibal, Alton, St. Louis, &c.

For stages for Keokuk, Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad for Missouri and Kansas.

For steamers at the Depot foot of Lake street, for Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Waukegan, Grand Haven, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Albany, New York, and all points East.

For tickets and information apply at the Company's Office, corner Lake and Canal streets, Chicago.

G. G. HAMMOND, Gen'l Sup't.
A. KENTON, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
Chicago, Nov. 1, 1858. nov29

TON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD

Arrangement, Nov. 21, 1858.

CHANGE OF TIME.

RNER OF WEST VAN BUREN STREET.

Trains will run as follows:

MAIL—(Sundays excepted.)

Leave Chicago.....7.00 A. M.
Arrive at Joliet.....11.10 A. M.
Leave Joliet.....2.00 P. M.
Arrive at Chicago.....5.55 P. M.

EXPRESS—(Sundays excepted.)

Leave Chicago.....12.00 P. M.
Arrive at Joliet.....4.50 P. M.
Leave Joliet.....12.30 P. M.
Arrive at Chicago.....5.00 P. M.

PASSENGER—(Daily.)

Leave Chicago.....5.00 P. M.
Arrive at Joliet.....10.55 P. M.
Leave Joliet.....3.00 A. M.
Arrive at Chicago.....8.30 A. M.

Through Tickets to Eastern and Northern cities can be had at the Company's Office, No. 4 Rock Island Railroad west, and the Great Western (Ill.) Railroad west to Jacksonville and Naples. Pacific Railroad to Northern Missouri. Baltimore and Ohio, St. Louis and Alton, and with St. Louis & Cairo Line. Steamers to Cairo, Memphis & New Orleans.

Tickets can be had at the Company's Office, No. 4 Rock Island, corner West Van Buren and Canal streets, (opposite Tremont House,) and at the Great Western Station.

Baggage exchanged, connecting at Joliet with train for Chicago.

A. K. MOORE, Gen'l Sup't.

WESTERN MAIL ROUTE.

R ARRANGEMENT.

TER SUNDAY, NOV. 28TH, ger Trains will leave the Wells street Depot, as follows:

CAGO UNION R. R.—MAIN LINE.

ma, Dunleith, Beloit, Janesville and Prairie du Chien.

.....8.50 A. M.
.....5.00 P. M.

rystal Lake and Rockford, 8:30 P. M.

ULTON AND IOWA LINE.

.....8.00 A. M.
.....3.30 P. M.

ains will leave Central Depot at foot of

DUBUQUE AND ST. PAUL.

.....10 A. M. and 7.00 P. M.

RAINS EASTWARD.

CAGO UNION RAILROAD.

A. M.—arrive in Chicago 5.20 P. M.
A. M.—arrive in Chicago 10.00 A. M.

ULTON AND IOWA LINE.

A. M.—arrive in Chicago at 5.45 P. M.
A. M.—arrive in Chicago at 10.00 A. M.
A. M.—arrive in Chicago at 9.30 A. M.

AND MADISON BRANCH.

A. M.—arrive in Chicago at 8.30 P. M.

A. M.—arrive in Chicago at 8.30 P. M.

VER VALLEY RAILROAD.

A. M.—arrive in Chicago 9.55 P. M.
Freight Trains run between Chicago and Dubuque, Fulton, Lyons, and Clinton.

Special Blanking Cars will leave Central Depot at 1.00 P. M. Train for Dunleith, Galena, Dubuque, and the Great Eastern Division.

Through Freight at the following offices: Chicago, Lake and Dearborn streets. For Freight, Tickets, &c., apply at the Michigan Southern Office under the Tremont House, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

JOHN R. TURNER, President.

Chicago, May, 1858.

General Ticket Agent. no29

CAGO TO LOUISVILLE ONLY 29

AND SALEM RAILROAD.

ALBANY, LOUISVILLE, Frankfort, Kentucky, Extending to the Ohio River at New Albany.

Change from Chicago to Louisville, Frankfort, Kentucky; Lafayette, Indianapolis, Columbus, Lawrenceburg, Salem, and most direct route to Wheeling and Washington City.

TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO

Central Railroad as follows:

Louisville Express, Express, arrives P. M., running directly through to Louisville at 3.30 P. M.

Express, running directly through to Indianapolis and Louisville at 3.30 P. M.

Express, connecting with trains of Terre Haute and Alton Railroad for passengers to

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

MONDAY MORNING DECEMBER 19, 1859.

Case of the Amistad.

Hardly had the prayer made at the opening of the session of the United States Senate, on Monday last, ascended higher than the dome of the Capitol on its way Heavenward, before Mr. Mason, of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, called up a calendar bill thus entitled: "A bill to "indemnify the master and owner of the "Spanish schooner Amistad and her cargo," and thereby laid the ground work for renewed agitation of the everlasting Slavery question. The Amistad affair happened so long ago that half our readers have forgotten it, while another and the younger half have perhaps never heard its particulars recited. We purpose briefly to refresh the memory of all by short review of the main facts:

In August 1839, the schooner *Amistad* took on board at Havana fifty-four negroes of a recent African importation, with the intention of carrying them to Gusanja, another Cuban port. When four nights out, these Africans, in their rude and barbarous way of thinking, arrived at the conclusion that they had now the chance to make their way back to Africa, whence they had recently been stolen. With this idea in their heads, they rose up against their captors, killed the captain and three of the crew, leaving of the whites on board only two, and these were their ostensible owners. They were saved from death to navigate the vessel back to the negroes' native land. But Jose Ruiz and Pedro Montez with great reason fearing that if the coast of Africa was ever touched by the Amistad, they would be compelled to taste the bitter draught, Slavery, which they were forcing upon others, wisely steered for the United States, hoping to reach a port in a slave-holding State; but being imperfectly acquainted with the art of navigation, and baffled by contrary winds, they brought up in Long Island Sound, on the coast of Connecticut, where the vessel with the "property" on board was captured by the brig Washington, Lieut. Gedney, and taken into New London. The negroes were instantly involved in law proceedings by the claim of Gedney for salvage on them as property, and by the action of the Spanish Minister at Washington, for the surrender of the vessel, crew, property and cargo to the Spanish authorities. In January of 1840, a decision of the case presented was made by Judge Judson of the District Court. The blacks were set free on the ground that they were illegally held as slaves by the laws of this country and the laws of Spain; the claim of Gedney to salvage on the vessel was allowed, and the demand of the Spanish Minister denied. An appeal was taken to the Circuit Court, which affirmed the decree; and then a further appeal was made to the Supreme Court of the United States. In this tribunal, the most eminent counsel in behalf of the blacks were employed. John Q. Adams, who had not appeared at the bar for more than thirty years, volunteered in their defence. The Spaniards were not idle. They left nothing undone to establish their claim. In 1841, the venerable and learned Judge Story gave judgment affirming the decree of the District Court in every particular. The negroes were declared to be free and were discharged from suit.

Here is a case in which the laws of Spain the laws of the United States, and the laws of nations were clearly violated. The courts—from the lowest to highest—that have had cognizance of the matter have so held and decided. The Amistad was engaged in a work of piracy the moment she took the negroes aboard and set out to transport them against their will over any portion of the seas. In violation of Spanish decrees and treaty obligations, she was in the slave trade. She was libeled and sold; the blacks who composed her cargo had their chains knocked off and were set free; the hanging of Ruiz and Montez ought to have concluded the proceedings. Upon such a case, a claim is trumped up and presented to this government; and, setting aside the decision of our highest judicial tribunals—among them the one that framed the Dred Scott opinion—every Southern Senator with as many Northern doughfaces as dare do a thing so iniquitous—will support it. There is little fear that the claim will get through Congress; but its presentation and the dogged and pertinacious manner in which it is pressed, shows how anxious Southern Senators are to do one of two things—establish a precedent by which other cargoes of captured slaves may be hereafter paid for by the government, or renew the war of the sections, and magnify their use and necessity to the people whom they represent. Let us see what they will do next.

The State Assumption Movement in Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin press are diligently discussing the proposed scheme of converting the various town, county and farm-mortgage bonds issued for the benefit of Railroads, into bonds of the State, by an act of the Legislature, and by a change of the Constitution to be effected through a popular vote. The question is one which concerns the people of Wisconsin and the holders of the bonds, alone. We shall not, therefore, undertake to give any counsel in the premises, but we judge the measure will succeed, so far at least as the passage of an act by the Legislature submitting the question to the people, is concerned. In proceeding with the business before them, our neighbors may find the following table of the present indebtedness of the various States, with the proportion of debt to an individual in each, useful. The figures are taken from the official reports of the Treasurers and Auditors to the Legislatures of the several States in 1857 and 1858:

States.	Total debt.	Population.	Property to each person.
Maine	41,613,259	600,000	$1.97
New Hampshire	None.		
Vermont	None.		
Massachusetts	3,193,850	1,150,000	6.28
Rhode Island	362,300	175,000	2.30
Connecticut	None.		
New York	28,979,944	3,500,000	8.56
New Jersey	50,000	625,000	0.10
Pennsylvania	40,000,000	2,900,000	13.79
Delaware	None.		
Maryland	15,150,000	600,000	25.25
Virginia	29,000,413	1,400,000	$1.50
North Car'lina	1,000,000	750,000	1.3
South Car'lina	5,691,377	703,000	8.12
Georgia	1,600,000	1,000,000	1.60
Florida	140,000	115,000	1.50
Alabama	7,000,000	900,000	7.80
Mississippi	7,371,707	750,000	Reported
Louisiana	10,703,141	600,000	17.85
Texas	None.		
Arkansas	3,594,545	400,000	In default
Tennessee	3,704,967	1,300,000	2.85
Kentucky	5,971,500	1,200,000	4.98
Ohio	8,870,504	2,000,000	4.43
Indiana	5,247,470	900,000	5.83
Illinois	10,000,000	1,000,000	10.00
Illinois (1857)	13,954,000	1,000,000	8.32
Michigan	2,000,000	750,000	12.50
Iowa	199,000	500,000	0.39
Minnesota (county debt)	3,000,000	150,000	21.00
California	4,134,927	600,000	6.90
Oregon	1,000,000	150,000	6.66
Dc. (State Assumed)	4,100,000	700,000	5.71

It will be seen from this statement that the proposed debt in Wisconsin, in case the interest and principal should require to be raised by direct taxation, would constitute a burden to each individual about equal to that of New York, South Carolina and Illinois, and considerably less than that of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Louisiana, Tennessee and Missouri. A statement accompanying the report of the Committee issued at Milwaukee on the 24th ult., places the taxable property of the State at $200,000,000. The total equalized value, according to the assessment returns of 1856, was $150,000,000—from which it would appear that the estimate of the Committee is not far out of the way.

Hon. Marshall M. Strong, of Racine, has published a strong letter in favor of the scheme—the chief arguments being that no other course is open to save the principal cities, towns and counties from the stain of repudiation and bankruptcy, and multitudes of farmers from ruin; that the public works for which the obligations were incurred accrue to the prosperity of the whole State; that the proposed Bank and Railroad tax of one and one-half per cent. will meet the interest on the State bonds; and that the difference in principal and interest between the miscellaneous outstanding obligations and the proposed State indebtedness will make an aggregate saving of over $8,000,000 at the end of fifteen years, which was the average length of time the present bonds had to run. It is held also that the value of the taxable property in the State will be enhanced and immigration promoted by the relief thus afforded to the productive industry of the State.

An amendment of the Constitution requires to be adopted by majorities of both branches of two successive Legislatures, and afterwards by a majority of the people. The present Legislature was not chosen on the State Assumption issue. The one to be elected in November, 1859, without doubt will be. If the movement should be successful in that election, it will be equivalent to its adoption by the State. The scheme is confined at present to the preliminary step of securing its first passage at Madison this winter.

A Fat Take.

The list of delinquent forfeited school, swamp and other State lands in Wisconsin, is required to be published in the State paper, at Madison, as well as in a paper in the county where the land in question lies. The Madison *Journal* says the lists which have been published in the *Argus*, as the State paper, occupy ten pages of the paper, and comprise probably 15,000 descriptions. The Controller has given notice that he will audit the bill for the same at 50 cents a description, which would make $7,500, but the *Argus* has announced it will receive no such sum, but will insist on the fee which it claims the law allows, amounting to about $1 per description, or fifteen thousand dollars for the job! This is the most profitable kind of printing, as we presume the whole cost of the job to the *Argus* establishment did not reach fifteen hundred dollars.

Sorghum in Winnebago County.

The Winnebago County Agricultural Society held a meeting at Rockford on Wednesday last, at which the culture of *Sorghum* was widely discussed. Many of the farmers of the county were present with specimens of sorghum sugar and syrup, and there was general accord in the opinion that the culture would be profitable to farmers and advantageous to the country. From the average of the statements made by those who had tried experiments, we assume that in Northern Illinois an acre of ground tolerably well cultivated will yield eighteen hundred gallons of sap, or something more than two hundred gallons of syrup, at a cost of 20@25 cents per gallon. This is an encouraging beginning.

Decimal Coinage.

The decimal coinage system is strongly advocated in England. A recent lecturer there quoted authority to show that five hours out of every 100 spent in school by the children of the upper classes would be saved by the adoption of a decimal system of arithmetic, and fifteen hours out of every 100 by the children of the working classes. The Canadians have already adopted the American system of computing money. All commercial nations will sooner or later adopt it.

Free Soil Progress in the U. S. Senate.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* has been commenting, from the pro-slavery point of view, upon the political change which for some years past has been taking place in the U. S. Senate. The following tabular review, however, which it presents, is so striking and instructive that we copy it with the explanation prefixed, viz:

"The following table will give the exact numbers of each party in each section for the same time—the N. column representing the Northern members of the Senate, and the S. column representing the Southern members. The reader will watch the progress of freesoil and note the change:

	Democrats.		Whigs.		Freesoil	
	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.
28th Congress, 1844-45	14	17	18	15	1	1
29th " 1845-46	14	17	18	15	1	1
30th " 1846-47	14	19	18	13	1	1
31st " 1850-51	14	19	19	13	2	1
32d " 1851-52	15	19	19	13	2	1
33d " 1852-53	15	22	19	10	2	1
Revolution	Democrats.		Opposition.			
34th Congress, 1855-56	16	19	14	11	Freesoil.	K. N's
34th Congress, 1856-57	15	25	10	2	5	4
" session.	13	25	20	2		
Upon the Lecompton question	15	25	24			
Holding the Know Nothings	10	25	24			
36th Congress, 1858-59, will stand						
for or against slavery	7	27	28	2	3	

The writer is of the opinion that the majority of the Senate of the Thirty-seventh Congress will be "free soil." We confess things look very much like it.

Five Per Cent. a Month Legalized.

(From the Winona (Minnesota) Republican.)

A decision of much interest to business men throughout the State was rendered by Judge Palmer of the First Judicial District, last week. The suit upon which the decision was given was that of Philip Goldsmith vs. Charles Rice, *et al.*, to recover the amount of a promissory note for $6,500, which contained a condition that it should draw interest after maturity at the rate of three per centum a month. To paying this the defendants through his attorneys, Messrs. Hollingshead, Esq., demurred, and the case was argued by him in support of the demurrer, first on the ground that the usury laws have been repealed by the legislature, and also on the merits of the question. A sentence or two of the closing paragraph of the Judge's opinion gives the gist of his decision. He says:

"The plain intent of the law relative to interest, clearly show, in my opinion, that whenever a rate is clearly specified in a note, it becomes the legal and fixed rate for that note for the same extent and for the same purposes as would the statutory rate, if none were expressed; that such rate is, so to speak, the statutory rate so far as regards the one or other contract, to which it relates, and is to be applied to it as a measure of damages. The defendant's position seems to go the length of claiming that the relief in a case like the present is as absolute as the equity of redemption in a mortgage, and cannot by any language or intent of the parties be abrogated or controlled. To establish such a doctrine would go far to place an embargo on the investment of money, and on the circulation of negotiable notes. And I would be likely to part with their capital under a moral certainty of getting only seven per cent. per annum for it for long a period as the borrower could manage to keep it after the termination of the original contract. It is a doctrine that does not commend itself to my views of law or equity, and I therefore discard it. The demurrer is overruled."

Whether this decision of Judge Palmer will be upheld by the opinions of the other District Judges of the State, or whether the Supreme Court of the State will not reverse the decision, is not yet known. The question is by no means finally settled therefore.

The Supposed Poisoning of Benjamin Lett—No Murder.

(From the Milwaukie Wisconsin, 10th.)

Benjamin Lett, the Ottawa (Ill.) fur trader, who was supposed to have been poisoned and robbed by a man named E. S. Wilcox, of this city, died yesterday afternoon at 8 o'clock, after having been five days speechless. Wilcox, who is supposed to have poisoned and then robbed him, and his wife who is thought to have been an accessory are both now in jail.

The post mortem examination was held this forenoon by a board consisting of Drs. Naaman and Garner. They decided that the death of Mr. Lett was a natural one, caused by a general inflammation of the lungs accompanied by paralysis. There was no indication of poison. The result of the examination was made known to Justice Walworth by Dr. Naaman of the Board. On this report the Justice deemed it unnecessary to hold an inquest. This relieves Wilson and his wife from the charge of murder, but this forenoon a warrant was issued against them both, on the complaint of Benj. Lett and Jas. N. Minier, for the robbery of Lett, to the amount of $180, in money, and a note of $217. They are both in jail. We understand that Dr. Beatty who is still prostrated in bed from which the deceased died from strychnine. Doctors will disagree, it seems, as well as other folks.

The gentleman named Minier, comes as a partner of deceased, from Ottawa, Ill. The body has been placed in a coffin, and is now in the dead house at the police station. To morrow Wilson and his wife have their examination, after which Minier will take the body home with him to Ottawa.

The deceased was famous in the patriot war. His father, we believe, was hung by the government in Canada, and this planted within him a feeling of revenge which he never forgot. He blew up Gen. Brock's Monument during that war, and also blew up the British steamer Great Western, about the same time, at Oswego. For this he was arrested, and was being taken to prison, when he escaped under the most daring circumstances. He was a strong, muscular man, about 45 years of age.

Another Accomplice in the Railroad Swindle.

ANOTHER YOUNG MAN ARRESTED.

(From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, 10th.)

The great railroad ticket swindle, of which we gave an account day before yesterday, at the time we published the arrest of John W. Newman, bids fair to unravel a series history of frauds and peculations on the part of numerous young men who are or have been connected with railroads in the West.

Yesterday a young man from Fond du Lac, by the name of Wm. R. Sellick, was arrested in the city, as an accomplice of Newman's in selling railroad tickets that had been stolen. Sellick was the general Gen. Agent of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad, at Fond du Lac. He had come down here to see Newman, and Newman having previously asserted that he was engaged with him in these frauds, he was arrested by officer Garlock, and taken back to Fond du Lac last evening, in charge of an officer. We knew young Sellick well, and were both more startled than was heard of his arrest last evening. He is a quiet, gentlemanly, good-looking young man, and seemed, in appearance, the very embodiment of honor and integrity. As a salesman, he is lightning fast and sociable, easy of manners, and a great favorite with the feminine sex.

We understand that the wife of Newman is almost broken with grief at her husband's arrest. There is no doubt but quite a number of railroad men have been connected with this swindle, and more arrests will yet be made.

Provisions at Superior City.

Superior City, Wis., Thursday, Nov. 3d.

I am hooked here for another Winter, but fortunately with no fear of starvation this time. We have been most successful the last Summer in our Agricultural labors. The clay soil about here has proved marvelously fruitful, and where we expected little or nothing it has turned out huge potatoes that almost dissolve under the steaming process, and open as white as the interior of a snowball; mammoth turnips, as sweet as turnips can be; cabbages of enormous size; and cauliflowers, that queen of vegetables, weighing as much as a child a year old. Yet there is no reason to fear for the future of this country, now that we can show such vegetable production, and talk of our gardens as well as of our mines, forests, furs and fisheries.

Department Reports.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office covers a period of five quarters, ending Sept. 30, 1858, and gives a full and satisfactory statement of the proceedings of the Land Department of the Government upon the subject of its varied and complicated jurisdiction.

During that period there were 18,309,376 acres of public lands surveyed, which, with former surveys, made a quantity of 61,951,045 acres of the public lands surveyed and ready for market on the 30th September, 1858, which had never before been offered at public sale.

During the same period there were sold for cash 4,804,919 4-100 from which was realized $2,584,199.20, located with Military Land Warrants, $6,983,110.66, and reported Swamp Land Grants of 1,401,565 5-000 acres, making an aggregate of cash sales, land warrant locations and swamp selections of $12,183,594.54.

The cash realized seems disproportioned to the quantity of land sold, but that is accounted for by the very large sales at reduced prices under the graduation law of Aug. 4, 1854. From the passage of that act up to the close of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858, there were sold at the various graduated prices, 1,801,843,584 acres, of which there was sold at the lowest price of 12½ cents per acre 10,068,480 25-100 acres. The Commissioner expresses the opinion that a very considerable, if not the greater, portion of the entries under that law have been made by unscrupulous individuals, in contravention of the law and bought up by speculators who are relying upon Congress for a confirmation of their entries.

The report presents the following summary of operations under the several Bounty Land acts:

Date of War's	Acres. embraced Warrants	Acres. embraced Warrants	Acres.
Act. issued.	issued.	located.	Unlocated.
1847	27,074	12,154,560	80,440	12,110,260	1,005,800
1850	11,000	4,950,000	11,000	4,939,000	1,016,800
1852	11,000	809,840	9,600	552,560	141,280
1855	237,800	24,737,600	160,400	10,754,110	3,902,900
Totals	316,784	38,781,800	436,032	84,398,030	11,466,980

Total No. of warrants outstanding, 100,816.

Very few lands have been offered for sale during the period of the report. The wish to sell for cash, and so far as possible relieve the Treasury was outweighed and overcome by the desire on the part of the Executive to deal in the most liberal manner with the settlers on the public lands.

It was impossible for them to raise money to pay for their lands during the financial pressure of the last year except upon the very hardest terms; and rather than embarrass, and in some instances destroy the settlers, it was decided to postpone the public sales in Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota. Under the act of 1840 and 1850, granting the swamp and overflowed land to the States within which they are situated, there have been selected and reported to the General Land Office 55,129,492.18 acres. Upon which patents and lists having the effect of patents have been issued for 36,086,598.54 acres.

	Acres.
Of this Ohio receives	1,94,.sch.14
Indiana	3,943,.sch.46
Illinois	3,943,981.46
Missouri	4,887,.sch.00
Alabama	2,005,.sch.00
Mississippi	2,832,.sch.00
Iowa	1,752,286.20
Louisiana, under the act of 1849	1,000,000.00
Louisiana, under the act of 1850	541,945.20
Michigan	1,871,752.80
Wisconsin	1,871,752.80
Florida	11,700,000.00
Minnesota	2,000,000.00

The Commissioner renews the recommendation that a clear tier of land in the several States claiming swamp lands shall select and report them.

By the acts of Congress of May 15 and 17, June 5d and August, 1856, and March 3, 1857, grants of land for railroad purposes were made, to Iowa, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Mississippi and Minnesota. The lists of roads are described in the acts, and the alternate sections within six miles on each side thereof are granted with the right of selecting within the limit of fifteen miles other lands in lieu of those which the United States may have sold or otherwise disposed of within the six miles limit.

With the exception of two of the roads, the States have accepted the grants; the surveys of most of the roads have been made and reported to the General Land Office, and the work progressed with the adjustment of the grants assigning to the States the granted lands and restoring to market the reserved Government lands, is rapidly progressing.

	Acres.
Iowa receives for the Dubuque Pacific Railroad	1,137,141
Iowa Central and Minnesota	1,000,523
Mississippi and Missouri	400,000
Hampton and Bluffton	320,000
Making a total of	3,476,731
For the Florida Railroad, the Mobile and Girard, and the Alabama and Florida	1,160,000
Same receives	1,146,500
Florida receives for the Florida and Alabama Railroads	163,096
Florida receives for Gulf Central	1,000,000
Pensacola and Georgia Gulf Central, (estimated)	801,000
Florida Gulf Central, (estimated)	200,000
Making a total of	1,374,665
For the Mississippi and Mobile Railroad, Northern Railroad, Louisiana receives	684,000
For the Wisconsin, Shreveport and Texas Railroad	993,270
Total	1,047,270
Wisconsin gets for the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad	725,000
St. Croix and Lake Superior	225,000
Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac	600,000
Total	2,233,000

It is estimated that Michigan will receive for her part of the Marquette and Ontonagon Railroad 100,000 acres.

For the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad	572,000
Detroit and Milwaukee	35,000
Port Huron and Milwaukee	41,000
Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad	615,000
Total	1,910,000

It is estimated that under the act of 14 March, 1856, will receive for the Minnesota and Pacific Railroad, 800,000 acres.

And for its branch, 150,000 acres.

For the Minneapolis and Cedar Branch R R. 150,000 acres.

Total	1,400,000 acres.

The report presents no estimate of the lands granted to the Southern Minnesota and Transit Railroads, the maps being incomplete and not fully acted upon.

Amendments of the Preemption laws are recommended, with a view to uniformity in the system, and made to settle disputed rights and to terminate controversy in litigated cases.

The adjustment of the Fox and Wisconsin River impr vement Grant in the State of Wisconsin, is nearly completed.

The area inuring to the State and her grantees is 684,269 acres.

Under the grant for the improvement of the Des Moines River, the State of Iowa has realized 72,528 acres.

The question whether she is entitled to additionals, and if so, to what quantity, depends upon the opinion of the Attorney-General.

Land offices will be discontinued in districts where but few of the lands remain unsold.

In Minnesota surveys have been reported during the last fiscal year, of 2,000,000 acres.

Over 7,000,000 acres have been surveyed in Kansas and Nebraska—which, with prior surveys, make 15,000,000 surveyed and ready for market.

By the 1st of July next, these surveys will have reached 20,000,000 acres.

In New Mexico, the surveys have gone up to 830,000 acres.

No surveys have taken place in Utah, the Surveyor-General having abandoned his post.

Surveys in California, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1858, cover 1,000,000 acres, making the aggregate of surveys in that State, since 1851, 39,000 miles, or nearly 24,000,000 acres.

In Oregon, 350,000 acres have been surveyed during the last year, and the Commissioner calls particular attention to the necessity of distinguishing the agricultural interest of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Companies.

New York Central Railroad.

The *Times*, in noticing that a report will be made at the annual meeting of the New York Central Railroad on the 8th of December next by the committee of stockholders appointed at the previous annual meeting, of whom Mr. Albert H. Tracy of this city is chairman, says:

We have reason to believe that they found the administration of the business of the past year, surrounded as it was by all the drawbacks of a season of crisis and depression in trade, and of prolonged competition at low prices through the Summer months—the results of the first difficulties since the completed—extremely satisfactory. That it must have been marked by prudence and economy is evidenced by the Income Account of the year, which, besides resulting in a net dividend balance equal to 8 per cent on the gross traffic nearly a million and a half below that of last year, will show that the road was operated for 53.42 per cent. Of the gross earnings, including $111,000 contributed to sink the six per cents, leaving 46.58 per cent applicable directly, under his supervision. This School grew up entirely under his direction, and acquired in that time a reputation second to that of no similar institution in the State, or even in the West. Last year, at the earnest solicitation of the friends of the Jacksonville Female Academy, he closed his connection with the Public School and assumed the office of Principal of the former institution, then left without a head by the resignation of Mr. Sidbeck. Subsequently, contrary to his own wishes, he was nominated for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, by the Republican State Convention, who believed that they had the right to command the best talent in the State for so important a position. It is already known that the people have endorsed the action of that Convention and approved the wisdom of its choice.

In the few months during which Professor Bateman has been connected with the Female Academy, in a comparatively new field, he has furnished stronger proofs than ever of his superior qualifications as a gentleman and scholar of her friends. The letters showed that Roecke had been living under an assumed name, and that his real name was Adolph Ludwig Lindhof.

August Hoffman, summoned by the Coroner at an inquest yesterday, stated that on Tuesday he went to Mr. Henry Linhoff and apprised him of the shocking discovery of the letters above mentioned, and consulted with him as to what would be the best course to pursue in order to protect Mrs. Linhoff's character. Linhoff was overpowered by the intelligence he had just heard. At the same time Hoffman revealed that he had heard the doctor once say that he would leave his wife, and kill him (Linhoff,) whom he called by insulting names. Yesterday morning, a little before 4 o'clock, to pursue the witness' story, Linhoff arose to Hoffman, and said he could not sleep. After some conversation the two determined to wait till 7 o'clock, go to the doctor and ask him to account for the letters and tell the truth. At the time agreed on they went, and after going in the office, the doctor locked the door. There were two letters on the table, and Hoffman was alarmed. Roecke sat down at the table and Hoffman seated himself west of him, on purpose, as he says, to watch him in case he attempted anything against Linhoff. The doctor's hand was on one of the knives, while Linhoff began walking up and down the room. The conversation at first was of an indifferent subject. When Linhoff, who had appeared perfectly cool, asked Roecke if his wife in the old country was living or dead, the doctor did not return an answer for awhile, and then said: "Yes, I have a wife, and have been married ten years. I left her because she was a cripple." Linhoff then inquired of him what his object for the satisfaction of his sister, at the same time telling him that he had deceived and dishonored her. Roecke replied by some very harsh, degrading remarks in relation to Linhoff's sister, whereupon Linhoff pulled a pistol from his pocket, presented it, and fired. The doctor rose, attempted to walk, took one step and fell a corpse. The ball had penetrated the heart, passing through both ventricles. He moaned once, but did not speak from the time of the report until he expired. Immediately afterwards Mr. Linhoff left and walked straightway to the office of Justice Peter W. Johnstone, where he surrendered himself into the hands of the officers. He was then committed to jail to await an examination.

Hoffman, in his testimony at the inquest, said that he knew that Linhoff had a pistol with him, but thought it was necessary to protect himself against the latter, until he could get assistance. He stated that he went to Roecke's office simply to ask him if the letters were true, and, if so, to have him prosecuted for bigamy. He swore that, to the best of his knowledge, Linhoff had no intention of killing the doctor when they went to his office.

After hearing the evidence, the Coroner's jury brought in a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a ball passing through the heart, shot from a pistol in the hands of Henry Linhoff.

Our New Superintendent of Public Instruction.

(From the Morgan Journal.)

We last week stated that Prof. Bateman had withdrawn, by resignation, from the Jacksonville Female Academy, preparatory to entering the duties of State Superintendent of Public Instruction in January next, to which office the people of the State elected him at the polls in November, 1858, by about 12,000 majority.

Prof. B. has been continuously and practically connected with the interests of Education in this State and in Missouri for some fourteen years past. He entered upon the duties of, and became occupied the chair of Professor of Mathematics in St. Charles College, at St. Charles, Mo. This post he relinquished five or six years since, to assume the Principalship of the Public District Public School, in this place. In the latter position some four or five hundred pupils have annually been under his supervision, respectively, under his supervision. This School grew up entirely under his direction, and acquired in that time a reputation second to that of no similar institution in the State, or even in the West. Last year, at the earnest solicitation of the friends of the Jacksonville Female Academy, he closed his connection with the Public School and assumed the office of Principal of the former institution, then left without a head by the resignation of Mr. Sidbeck. Subsequently, contrary to his own wishes, he was nominated for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, by the Republican State Convention, who believed that they had the right to command the best talent in the State for so important a position. It is already known that the people have endorsed the action of that Convention and approved the wisdom of its choice.

In the few months during which Professor Bateman has been connected with the Female Academy, in a comparatively new field, he has furnished stronger proofs than ever of his superior qualifications as a gentleman and scholar, both by nature and by education, in an eminent degree, to become a teacher of youth, he has brought to the profession of his choice all that earnestness and enthusiasm which, coupled with high talents, are so indispensable to success. The friends and patrons of the institution, and the community generally, part with him with regret—being consoled, however, with the fact that his talents are to be employed in a wider field, and for the benefit of the cause of Education throughout the State. Especially is his retirement most deeply regretted by his immediate pupils.

The prospect of Mr. Bateman before the people of the State presents the singular and honorable example of the election to an important office of a man who is neither a politician or an office-seeker, but especially honorable to social date and people. His superior qualifications for that office have been repeatedly acknowledged by his opponents in the late political canvass, and even attracted the attention of the teachers of the State three years since, by whom he was then suggested as a candidate, with a view to the election of 1856. With all due deference to his able and efficient predecessors, we believe that his rare executive ability, his ant-native and thorough knowledge of the various systems of practical education, his deep interest in the subject of education generally, and his hearty sympathy with the teachers' profession, will be most valuable in the present stage of educational progress in Illinois. In this view we congratulate the people of the State upon having secured the services of one so competent to improve upon and perfect our system of education, and lead forward our State in the path of progress which has been so wisely opened up to her by past intelligent and beneficent legislation.

—Col. Fremont's Mariposa mine yields from $1,500 to $3,000 every week. The quartz mill is worked by steam.

A Young Illinois Linguist.

A correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune* furnishes the following interesting account of the linguistic studies of a young Illinoisan:

Who has not heard of Castell of the "Hepta glotton"—of Dongess of Aldborg, the master of seventeen languages—of Barrit, the master of forty—and of Al-Farabi, the master of seventy? Far less renowned than those, but not less laborious, is a young man who now lives at Mount Carmon, in the State of Illinois. His name is A. C. Johnson. The history of his labors is as follows:

At the age of ten he took a fancy for the study of Latin. He soon found, and it was all he could find, Andrews & Stoddard's very small Grammar, which he borrowed, and kept long enough to master most of its brief lessons. He then had to return this, and he resolved to have one of his own. He had 90 cents. He had found in the road at different times a dime and a half-dime, and a relative had given him a Mexican bit; a neighbor, knowing his ambition and his lack of means, showed him a side of old bacon, very rusty, and waited upon the edge of which he made him a present. A. C. took it, trimmed, scoured and sunned it, and sold it for 62½ cents. This just enabled him to buy Andrews' Latin Lessons, and he was rich enough. At every leisure moment, by day or night, he was poring over his treasure, until he had almost committed the whole to memory. A friend then allowed him the use of Andrews' Latin Reader; and after he had finished this, an older brother presented him the *Xpit. Sac. Hist.* and *Viri Romæ*. After this he had little difficulty in procuring and reading Cæsar, Ovid, Cicero, Sallust, Horace, and "Quidam, Tractatus Logicæ—London, 1659."

In the meantime he had commenced the study of Greek. His father owned Wesley's works, and among them was a Greek Grammar. This was A. C.'s starting point, and few boys will consider it a pleasant one. But better luck awaited him. He found and borrowed a much larger work by J. Smith, S. T. D., print, London, 1805. Upon this he had finished all he borrowed Vallpy, and there completed his knowledge of Greek grammar. After borrowing and reading "Anthon's Reader" he found Father Felt, penned to meet an opportunity to buy for a few cents—learned works do not sell well in the West—a Greek Delectus, Greek Exercises, Greek Lessons, Greek Testament, Xenophon, Homer and a Lexicon.

Long before he had finished these, he had undertaken the Hebrew. His father owned a Hebrew Grammar by the Rev. Martin Ruter, which it was no difficult task to commit to memory, and a larger work entitled "Wilson's Introduction." These employed him for nearly a year, after which he bought a Hebrew Bible, and was "in all his glory."

Spanish came next. He found among his father's old papers a large bundle of Congressional documents, containing the correspondence of the Secretary of State with the Mexican and Spanish Ministers. Two letters of Don Onis were in the original Spanish, accompanied by a literal translation. A. C. studied these until he could read the Spanish almost as well, or else had the whole by heart—he scarcely knew which. But he now had the good fortune to borrow a Spanish Grammar, and eagerly did he devour it. He then got a Spanish work that a soldier had pocketed in Mexico, also a prayer-book and Ortega's Poems, all of which he read; but as he had no dictionary, he had to note down the words whose meaning he could not decipher until he should find them in a construction that would throw light upon them.

He learned the French. For this A. C. had a pretty good beginning in Wanostrocht, which he studied and re-studied carefully. Then, without a dictionary, he began to read Telemaque, a book he had borrowed of a friend. He noted the difficult words as in the Spanish, till he could render literally every sentence in the volume. He then bought for fifty-five cents a French Testament, French Arithmetic, "French Guide," and Perrin's Tables, which he read with infinite gusto; also Racine and the Juif Errant.

He had already turned his attention to the German. His only accessible text-books were Jayne's *Medicinisher Kalender for a reader*, and Jayne's Medical Almanac for a dictionary. They contain nearly 60 pages of matter not the most interesting, but A. C. pondered them over day after day, week after week, till he could translate literally ever sentence in the Calendar. He then happened to find a copy of Ollendorf, which he immediately borrowed.

He found the same good fortune to borrow a Spanish Grammar, and eagerly did he devour it. He then got a Testament which

Special Notices.

Those who are curious to witness the world's highest perfection to which A. Oberteil (late manager at Batchelor's N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, No. 1 Tremont Block, and examine the above-named productions of art. No peculiar cast detected in the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. 1 oct-1y

Dr. Hostetter's Bitters have received the warmest encomiums from the press and people throughout the Union. As a valuable tonic for the cure of Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Constipation, and general nervous debility, it cannot be approached. Every day new cases of its great effect are chronicled through our principal public journals. There is nothing equal to the certainty, so to that which the afflicted experience when using this valuable specific. Its mild tone, its sure and genuine action upon a disordered stomach, and the derange of the entire human body, should recommend it to all classes of the community. All that will be necessary, is to convince the skeptical of Pahaabby effects is to purchase a bottle and be convinced.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. oct-2w

F. S. Cleaver's Prize Medal Honey SOAP, the only genuine, will be found to have been Toilet Soap in use, possessing a free and creamy lather, a lasting and delicate perfume, and warranted not to injure the skin. Beware of counterfeits.

F. S. Cleaver's Meat and Extra Scented Brown Windsor and Glycerine Soaps. Also, Spouaceous Tooth Powder, for the teeth and gums, to be had at all respectable Drug, Grocery and Fancy Stores in the United States, Manufactory in London. Wholesale and Retail at J. H. REED & CO., 144 and 146 Lake-st, Chicago. oct9 h2d4 1m

A Card.—The Subscribers beg to announce that they have been appointed Agents for the sale of WALTHAM WATCHES, and that they are now prepared to supply the Trade at Manufacturer's Prices. They will also sell to consumers at a small advance. Every Watch sold by them of this manufacture, believing as they do that the durability of these Watches and their unequaled time-keeping qualities warrant them in so doing. Circulars will be sent to any part of the country. Various Watches they avoid the numerous profits accumulated on the foreign article, before it reaches them, as well as the duties and expenses of importation.

J. T. & E. M. EDWARDS, 101 Clark street.

oct9 h2d3 2m

All those who are afflicted with any Chronic disease considered incurable, will receive a Lecture giving information which will insure a speedy and permanent cure by sending their name and one stamp (to prepay postage) to Dr. R. R. POOLE the celebrated Chronic Physician and author of "Medical Common Sense." Various editions, N. Y.

oct4-2m4w-a384

Sayer's Fluid Extract of Bark, an infallible remedy for the Fever and Ague, and the various forms of Bilious Diseases, Intermittent, Remittent, Pernicious Fever and Dumb Ague, that prevail to such a fearful extent in malarious districts, prepared by Dr. A. S. Sayer, Druggist and Chemist, and sold by Rayner, Price & Co., No. 16 Lake street, Chicago.

The remedy is composed entirely from vegetable substances, and contains no mercury, arsenic, or anything that can prove injurious to the system. Its effects are those of a deobstruent and tonic, well adapted to restore the healthful action of the Liver and Stomach, when the functions are so generally impaired in this class of diseases.

Quinine and other tonics serve only in many cases to break the chills, but do not remove the diseases of the liver and other organs implicated, on which the chill of Fever depend; hence the usefulness of the "Fluid Extract of Bark," as a radical cure for Fever and Ague.

This remedy is entirely free from vegetable substances, and contains no mercury, arsenic, or anything that can prove injurious to the system. Its effects are those of a deobstruent and tonic, well adapted to restore the healthful action of the Liver and Stomach, when the functions are so generally impaired in this class of diseases.

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Sold by all Druggists and Chemist, and sold by Rayner, Price & Co., No. 16 Lake street, Chicago.

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Consisting of
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FANCY AND BLACK CASSIMERES,
FANCY VELVETS, &c. &c.
Also, Tailor's Trimmings.
We invite the attention of the trade to our
FALL STOCK
Now receiving and in store.
☞ Awards for Smith's Report of Fashion. jan12h2d-1y

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A ACTUAL COST.—
GREAT REDUCTION
IN THE PRICE OF
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Having determined to close out my Stock and rent the Store
47 CLARK STREET,
I offer the Stock of Clothing now on hand at a great sacrifice to-wit:

OVER COATS at			$24 00	reduced to	$17 00
do	do	at	20 00	"	14 00
do	do	at	18 00	"	12 50
do	do	at	16 00	"	11 50
BUSINESS COATS at			14 00	"	8 50
do	do	at	12 00	"	7 50
do	do	at	9 00	"	6 50
do	do	at	10 00	"	7 00
do	do	at	9 00	"	6 50
do	do	at	8 00	"	6 00
do	do	at	6 50	"	4 50
do	do	at	6 00	"	3 50
PANTS at			5 00	"	3 50
do	do	at	4 00	"	2 50
do	do	at	3 00	"	2 00
do	do	at	2 50	"	1 75
DRESS COATS at			24 00	"	14 50
do	do	at	20 00	"	15 00
do	do	at	18 00	"	14 00
do	do	at	15 00	"	11 00
do	do	at	8 00	"	5 50
BLACK PANTS at			8 00	"	6 00
do	do	at	7 00	"	5 50
do	do	at	6 00	"	4 50

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oct14 h4t 1m

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SCOTT, KEEN & CO.,
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Are receiving daily from their manufactory in Newark, N. J., all the
Newest Styles and Fabrics
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MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
Which for Style and Workmanship are Unequalled in the City. Call and Examine their Stock.
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.
In this Department they CHALLENGE COMPETITION for QUALITY, VARIETY and STYLES of CLOTHS CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.
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81 & 83 SOUTH WATER-ST,
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—IN—
GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR
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SHEEPS GREYS, SILK VESTINGS,
FANCY AND BLACK CASSIMERES,
FANCY VELVETS, &c. &c.
Also, Tailor's Trimmings.
We invite the attention of the trade to our
FALL STOCK
Now receiving and in store.
☞ Awards for Smith's Report of Fashion. jan12h2d-1y

Sewing Machines.

$30.00
Premiums and Diplomas.
THE FIRST PREMIUM AND DIPLOMA was awarded to the
Boudoir Sewing Machine,
(HANSEL' PATENT.)
At the Wisconsin State Fair, Oct. 8th, 1858; Machines from over Five Hundred to one Hundred and Fifty Dollars in competition. Thus another risk has been added to its chain of triumphs. Call at the subscriber's store, and learn the merits of this beautiful and unrivalled Machine. A few of its many beautiful qualifications over all others are as follows, viz.: It sews with two threads and ties each stitch. It makes two different stitches.
It will sew backward as well as forward.
It will sew from fifteen hundred per minute, and
Sixty-nine stitches to the inch.
Its lightness and the ease of it's operation by the application of a Rubber Friction wheel.
Its compactness, it occupies a space only 10 inches square.
Its noiselessness, it is not heard at the distance of a few feet.
When this Machine was sold at double the price, it was cordially recommended to the public by
L. M. SINGER & CO.
ISAAC HOWE JR.
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Manufacturing Co.
As the best single Thread Machine in the market. The price has been reduced one half as it's value enhanced by the addition of the Double Thread. An examination of this Machine is all that is solicited at 83 Clark street.
oct7 3m-h60 J. A. HANCE & CO., Agents.

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Ladies Call at E. W. Hotchins's, 167 Randolph-st.,
AND SEE A GREAT INVENTION SIMPLIFIED.
$6.00 for a Complete, Simple and Perfect Sewing Machine which Threads Itself.
Any Lady Can Use It—All Families Will Have It.
It is Equal to the Most Costly Machines at One Hundred Dollars for Six Dollars.
Call at HUTCHING'S FURNITURE STORE,
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THE LATEST PATENT OUT.—
NO INFRINGEMENT, BUT AN IMPROVEMENT ON ALL OTHER
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(Pratt's Patent.) The Ladies Companion Single and Double Thread Sewing Machine are warranted to do the work of any other family machine and equally well. They stitch, hem, fell, gather and sew, and can be altered that the work can be taken out, or so it cannot. There is no tension to get out of order. The machine is light, and are the simplest and most elegant machine in use. They do not miss stitches, and cannot be got out of order. It is the combination of one-half their parts that all other machines are, no spring in it, and are so simple a child can sew with it. Agents wanted. Sales are going rapidly and the machine sells itself. Every machine warranted. Satisfactory references given.

The price comes within the reach of all. The common Family machine $25. The silver Plated, beautifully decorated, $30—all complete.

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Communications answered, and samples sent on the receipt of a postage stamp. A good agent wanted for St. Louis. Prices same as in Boston.

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$25 SEWING MACHINE.
Raymond's Latest Improved
Double Threaded Sewing Machine
WARRANTED EQUAL TO THE BEST.
Will Stitch and Hem, Tuck and Full, Gather and Embroider with perfection, and will sew every kind of Goods from Leather to Lace. And especially adapted for FAMILY USE.

Any person of ordinary intelligence can learn in one hour to use it successfully.

Complete printed directions will be sent with every machine. All inquiries by letter, with an extra postage stamp, will receive prompt answers with a sample of our work.

N. B.—Agents wanted in every town in the West. Address EDWIN CLARK, Box 508, Chicago, Illinois, who has also for sale the second and third experience Rooms, corner of Dearborn and Lake, No. 96 Lake st., on the third floor.

We have a good agent wanted for Rockford, who will give one-half of a few, who are among the first families, viz:

Mrs. the undersigned citizens of Chicago having lately purchased one of Raymond's Latest Improved Patent Sewing Machines, and it is unhesitatingly pronounced by all kinds of goods. In our families' service, do cheerfully recommend it to all persons wishing to purchase for family use.

Mrs. P. Wardin,	Mrs. Watson V. Cox,
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sept7-lyd&w-a208

Raymond's Latest Improved
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WILL GATHER, TUCK, STITCH AND HEM, as well as any Sewing Machine now in use. It also has many advantages over all obeas machines, and some over the high priced ones, which we shall be pleased to explain to those who are in want of Sewing Machines. It works with 2 threads, making the double stitch, and is entirely unlocked is not "shuttle," but altogether impossible to drop stitches or break needles.

Only $2 will be invested for and for themselves at 116 Lake street.

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QUAKER CITY DOUBLE LOCK
TIGHT STITCH.
$30 SEWING MACHINE
NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN THE WEST.
All other Cheap Machines take only the single thread chain stitch. The best is not cheap.

TWO THREAD
Stitch as the most expensive ones in use. Its work will
Not Rip Though every Third Stitch be Cut.
The Machine is simple, easily adjusted and not likely to get out of order. Works as rapidly, makes as firm and handsome a stitch as the most expensive Machine. Sews from two common threads, does coarse and fine work perfectly, by simply changing the needle and threads.

THEY WILL STITCH, HEM AND GATHER.
They make little noise and run more easily than most Machines.

ONE LADY
With a Sewing Machine is equal to effectively
FROM 11 TO 12
Seamstresses by hand. Every family and any one making Sewing a business should own one. Triple the
Only Machine Sewing with Two Threads.
Known one, sold in the world for less than $100. Within the all the work a Machine is to do and all work done by machinery, to examine ours. Samples of work sent by mail upon receipt of a stamp. Machines sent to persons who never saw them, and are used successfully after a few hours' practice. Full printed instructions given. Enterprising men, with a few hundred dollars to purchase stock, may now secure lucrative agencies in any of the best business towns of the State or Missouri. None others need apply. Call at

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Distillers of
ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS, AND WHISKYS,
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Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid,
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CASES IN HIGHWINES AND RECTIFYING COAL.
☞ The Trade supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal Terms. no7h2d-1y
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OFFICE AT S.-LE FROM
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OF SMALL ADVANCE ON NEW YORK PRICES.
WINE,
BRANDY,
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TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
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Twilight.
BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.
Slowly, slowly up the wall,
Steals the sunshine, steals the shade
Evening comes creeping on so fast,
Evening shadows are climbing,
Round me, o'er me everywhere,
The sky is grand with clouds,
And all day long the evening air
Wheel the swallows home in crowds.

Shafts of sunshine from the West
Paint the dusty windows red.
Darker shadows, deeper rest,
Underneath and overhead.
Darker, darker and more wan
Lengthen the shadows as I muse,
Upward steals the life of man,
As the sunshine from the wall.
From the wood along the gulley,
From the realms of highest day,
Ah, the souls of those that die
Are but sunbeams lifted higher.

EN ROUTE FOR FRASER RIVER.
[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
LAT. 44 DEG. 30 MIN. LONG. 61 DEG. 30 MIN. W.
On Board S. S. Hermann, Oct. 4, 1858.

Conclusion.

There is a small [illegible] near the landing upon which many years ago some wandering missionaries erected a cross about twenty feet in height bearing the inscription "S. Gabriel Landit." It has been the custom for steamers and vessels passing to put upon this cross boards with the names and dates upon them. The cross is quite covered with them in all languages. I wish I had space in this letter to send you a copy of what is on it, but it would take up too much of your paper. On the next day I had made one for our ship, and painted our name, &c., on it in large letters, and we landed a party to put it up —as the gale still continued we had time to look about us again, and concluded to go to the top of the nearest mountain and take a general view of Patagonia. We climbed over the same ground of the previous day, until we arrived at its base. The sides of this mountain are very precipitous and rough; we had enough before we reached the snow. Then we had violent squalls of sleet and snow, and at times it seemed as if we should be carried away bodily by the sheer force of the wind, but we persevered for a long time, and though when the approach of the sun to the horizon warned us to return, we were still far from the top. We were disappointed in not reaching the top of the mountain. Yet what we saw quite repaid us for the labor and fatigue of climbing. I was struck with the contrast between the landcape and that seen from Corcovado in Brazil. Oh, solitude, not a sound to be heard but the wild mountain blast—not an animal of any kind to be seen, no gushing waterfall; our own voices seemed strange and out of place, as one shouted and whistled and sang. Even an echo would have been a relief to the oppressive silence. It was a strange sensation as I did that day, standing on the mountain hill with the eternal snow around and above me, and the wild landscape below. To the south as far as the eye could reach, nothing—miles of hill and valley—mountain ranges all covered with snow—green mossy slopes, lakes, and belts of evergreen. The wide expanse of water in the straits, with its rocks and islands — without sign of life but ourselves and our ship ran out a speck in the distance was to us a strange sight. Mr. Darwin, in his "Journal of a Voyage Around the World," says —"There is a degree of mysterious grandeur in mountain behind mountain, the valleys, with their dark woods, and the bleak, dusky mass of forest. The atmosphere likewise in this climate, where gain succeeds gain, with rain, hail and snow, seems blacker than anywhere else. In the Straits of Magellan, looking due South from Port Famine, the distant channels between the mountains, from their gloomy tones, to the beyond the confines of this world." All the trees and shrubs, and the slender stems of the mosses, lean toward the East. This is caused by the prevailing westerly winds, which blow most of the year with so much fury. Sometimes we found under the lea of the masses of granite and basalt, verdant patches of mosses that did not appear good to look upon. It seemed as if fairies ought to be dancing upon them, as we read of in our childhood. The different shades of green were variagated with the sweetest little flowers of blue and red, and the whole was incaste as almost to require a microscope to see them—some of them on long stems, bending gracefully down, some in clusters, and others almost hidden under the tiny leaves of green, but all beautiful in the extreme. Nature is beautiful everywhere, and she has not forgotten the rugged mountains of Patagonia. On our way back to the ship, we made a friendly call on our friends from Terra del Fuego. They treated us with much politeness, and if their parlor was filled with smoke which nearly blinded us, I am sure it was no fault of theirs, for there was no chimney, such a luxury being unknown to them. The half grown girl permitted to take each a lock of her hair, which we cut off with a jack knife, but she very decidedly and essentially went down in my estimation when she expressed a desire to eat the buttons on my coat. Their cottage was small, but neatly built of sticks, covered with some old seal skins. Judging us to be persons of distinction they set out a dainty lunch of roasted muscles and barnacles. We declined the honor, as we knew it would be out of our power to return the compliment by inviting them to dine with us. To tell the truth we were rather prejudiced against them, for Captain Wood says that as a race they are cannibals, and that during their periodic famines they kill and eat their old women before they will devour their dogs. So we left them in their filth and misery, squatting in the smoke with their dogs—after giving them some nails and such little articles as we had about us. We had a narrow escape in running out of the Straits. I never desire to be in so dangerous a position again. The next morning after our anchoring in Sandy Point, although the wind was high, we started again, hoping that the gale would go down. The commander of the Ohilian brig told our captain that it would be impossible to go out, but as expenses run up so fast in a crowded steamship, and as their seemed so be no likelihood of the weather improving, he determined to attempt it. Everything on well except we came near striking the point of Cape Tamar, where the Pacific was lost,—at which time it blew frightfully, with a heavy sea running in from the Pacific Ocean. As night was coming on, it was maniness to think of going back where there was no anchorage for so many miles, and an intricate and dangerous passage. Yet it seemed impossible to go out in the teeth of such a gale and against such a sea. We had a lee shore behind Cape Pillar on our left; the four Evangelists, rocky islands, on the right, and a hurricane ahead—a most dangerous position. To save a sailing ship in such a position would be impossible. Our only chance was to go out, and out our ship was in our engines.

It was several hours before we were out or the scrape. I stood on deck beside the Captain under the lee of the pilot-house. I held on the [illegible] headland of Cape Pillar with the sea breaking against its iron sides. I knew there was a current of two knots an hour setting down towards it. The land was then two points forward of our beam. I saw the "Evangelists" and the breakers on the other side. Sometimes a sea would strike her forward, causing her to shiver in every timber. At these times she seemed to stop entirely and then our case seemed desperate. I knew that if anything happened to the engines then working so beautifully, that we should be all lost beyond the slightest hope, yet I felt that it was the grandest sight I had ever beheld. We carried away some of our [illegible] forward, and our chief board wheel-house was stove in, yet we went on slowly gaining inch by inch, until daylight, when we were out of danger from the land, although the gale still raged with unabated violence. But few knew the danger they were in until told of it by the officers next morning. It is almost a miracle that Joe "Hermann" did not leave her old timbers on the rocks that terrible night. Cape Pillar has been in bad repute ever since, and one man went so far as to hope that if the brilliant comet, then visible in the western sky, was to strike the earth at all—Cape Pillar should be the first point of contact.

On the evening of October 18th, we ran in and made the land on the coast of Chili, and followed up the beautiful shore until the next day, when running between the island of Santa Maria and the mainland, we came to an anchorage at Lota, our coaling place. I thought I should never tire of looking at it with my glass. Everything looked so fresh and green after the monotony of the long passage. There is a pier built far out into the bay with a railroad upon it to convey coal to ships lying at it—but the water was too shallow for us, and the next day we went up to Coronell, six miles farther north, taking our coal from lighters, we laid six days taking in our fifteen hundred tons of coal, which gave us ample time to see the country around. There is but little of interest at Coronell but the coal mines. There is but one long street of adobe houses, dropped down as it were in South America. The lower classes who work in the mines live in rude thatched huts scattered about on the hills. The dark complexioned Chilians, with their ponchos, and many on horseback, with immense jingling spurs and lassos. The police or "vigilantes" dressed in pantaloons of bright scarlet, with blue jackets trimmed with gold, the native women wrapped up in the Bayeta or veil of black silk, was about all we saw of interior. Our passengers soon filled the streets, drinking, singing and fighting and having things pretty much their own way, so that it was disagreeable to walk about. I have no doubt the inhabitants cursed us and our countenance, and were glad to get rid of us. No wonder that the Americans get such a bad name in foreign countries when they act so disgracefully. Some of the steerage passengers were robbed and stripped of every article of clothing, and one of the low dens of infamy with which the place abounds. They came on board just at daylight with a gang of the scoundrels whom they could not better name. In order they did not lose their lives. On the second day we made up a party to walk across the country to "Concepcion" and "Talcahuano," twenty-one miles distant, the Governor, Mr. Hemming, Mr. Bowditch, and myself, started from the ship at daylight. The road is most excellent, and we trudged along, laughing and singing for hours at a time, though when the approach of the sun to the horizon warned us to return, we were still far from the city. Yet there are many fine buildings in it, and the streets are well built up. I noticed many fine stores and hotels. The hills are so near the water that there is little space upon which to build a city. Owing to this difficulty they have been compelled to extend the town for a long distance up and down the bay, until there seems to be no end to it. On the one hand and on the other end there are three large collections of houses which have a bad reputation for morals. They have been named by sailors, who mostly frequent them, the "Main, Fore and Mizzen Tops." St. Giles, London, and the Five Points, New York, are said to be respectable compared to them. The road to these places is up the steep sides of the hills. It is considered dangerous to be in that part of the city after nightfall.

There is a mole, or pier, extending out from the city, at which all boats land, but sometimes the sea runs so high that landing is impossible. I don't see how any one can speak of the harbor of Valparaiso if it is nothing more than a bay, and is wholly unprotected from the northerly winds, which sometimes blow with violence. Many a good ship has gone down at her anchor in the so called harbor, or been thrown ashore and all hands lost in the surf.

I have already written so much, that I shall not attempt to describe Valparaiso at length. Indeed there is but little to speak of, even if I felt ever so much inclined to do so. I will only say that we visited it all and everything worthy of a visit, and were glad to sail again, which we did on the afternoon of October 28th.

Our voyage to this port has been rather uninteresting. We sailed close along the shores of Ecuador—so near that we could see the villages and ranches on the hills. With a good glass we could see the Iguanas moving about. If the sky had been clear we could have seen Chimborazo, but owing to the thick state of the weather we were deprived of this pleasure. Several times, off the coast of Peru and Chili, we had fine views of the Andes.

We expect to take in many passengers here, but as yet it is uncertain, and I shall have to send the before we can know. I hope to write to you again from San Francisco, and will then give you all the news from the mines.

A thought just occurs to me that I did not realize before. Here we are within ten days of New York, after making a voyage of nearly fourteen thousand miles, and which has taken us seventy-seven days. Is it not strange. H. G. H.

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Chess Monthly for November.
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Mr. Lowenthal says that many of Morphy's Blindfold Games in Paris are worthy of the greatest masters, displaying over the board And Walker, the English Chess Champion, after Staunton, declares that one of these deserves to be inscribed in

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1858.

COMMERCIAL.—A most decided reaction took place in the Hog market to-day. Though the receipts were quite moderate—not over 5,000 Live and Dressed—still the market suffered a decline of 25@35c on both Live and Dressed. Buyers seemed to have lost all faith in prices, and sellers, taking freight, sold out freely at the offers made. A few choice lots of Live were sold at $5.50@5.52 gross, but they were bought to mix in with some light lots to render them saleable. One large lot of 1,150 were sold at $5.05—averaging about 200 lbs. Some lots averaging over 200 lbs. were sold at $5.00, and those under 200 at $4.50@4.80. Several of the largest buyers were not in the market, and it closed weak at the prices given in our list of sales.

Dressed Hogs were, if anything, duller than Live. In the morning, packers bought freely at $6@6.25, and some at as high $6.30@6.40 for heavy Hogs; but in the afternoon, the highest price offered for such lots was $5.50@6.12, dividing on 200 lbs.—at which figures a good many fine lots were sold—the market closing weak.

The Provision market shared the general dullness; and Mess Pork was freely offered at a decline of 25@50c. We report a sale of 500 bbls. city Mess at $16.25, 300 bbls at $16.20, and several small lots at $16, all on the spot. There are small parties offering to sell for forward delivery at $16.50@17, but there are no buyers. Cut Meats are dull at 5¼c for Shoulders, and 7¼@8c for Hams. Lard is neglected—holders, however, do not feel the same depression as in Pork, and we quote is nominal at 10¾@11c.

The Flour market is quiet but firm. Holders are above the views of shippers, and there is very little going forward.

The Wheat market is quite unsettled, owing to a good demand by millers, and but little by speculators or shippers. On account of a good demand by Michigan millers, Wheat in the vicinity of the M. C. R. R. commands a better price than anewhere else. Winter Wheat is firm with limited sales at $1.06@1.08 in store. A sale of 10,000 bu. No. 2 Spring was made at 60c in store; and several car-loads at 66@67c delivered on cars and in store, for shipment to Michigan. A shipment of 2,000 bu Red Wheat was made to-day to Burlington, Iowa, to a miller.

Corn is scarce and firm. Oats in active demand. Highwines firm. Barley dull.

HOG AND PROVISION TRADE.

[From the Mo. Republican, 10th.]

About 55,000 hogs have been cut to date, and there is a fair supply in pens and coming rapidly to the knife, as the weather is clear and cold, and in all respects as favorable as possible for packing. Prices continue steady at the week's opening rates, which were $5.50@5.75 for light, $6 for medium, and $6.50 for heavy. To-day, 1,000 bbls mess in two lots at $5.75 for 197, 50 at 200 and 200 at same; 150 M. C. at $17, and 66 prime at $13.50 per bbl. In cut meats, 10 casks hams in sweet pickle were sold at 6c. To-day, 2,000 tierces Lard at Springfield, 111., private, and 2,000 tierces No. 1, here, at 11¾c. There were other, small, doubtless, large operations, which dealers did not disclose. For prime 11¾c was asked, but we are not aware that any sales transpired at that price.

[From the Cincinnati Price Current, 9th.]

The discussion regarding a long or short crop has become intensely interesting. Those who dare say there will be an increase are "few and far between," and are regarded by the "bulls" as very foolish individuals. The long crop men suppose the season is rapidly drawing to a close, and that by the middle of this month the packing business will be about finished. It is hardly necessary to say that the cause given for this early closing of the season, is the great scarcity and high price of corn. It should be remembered, however, that this is not the first time we have had a scarcity of corn, and that in 1854 the corn crop was shorter—by fully one-third than it is this year. In the summer and fall after the result of the crop of 1854 had been fully known, we were told by us as follows:

"The result shows that in Kentucky the failure was decided and general, and that the yield was much over one-fourth an average. In Ohio the crop was probably over one-half an average. In Indiana, five-eighths to three-fourths an average, and in Illinois fully three-fourths of an average crop. In Iowa and Wisconsin a fair crop was realized, but in Missouri the failure was as bad as in Kentucky. Large quantities had to be purchased by the Kentucky farmers, to feed their stock during spring and the early part of the summer, until the new crop came in. Notwithstanding this, pork opened in November, 1854, at six dollars, and closed in February, 1855, at $5.00; and though corn was very much higher from 35c to 80c during the season, and the price of pork raised so low, yet the packing did not close before the 1st of February, 1855. About the middle of Dec. 8th) that season, there had been packed less than 165,000 hogs at this place; and on December 27th, 356,000; and from that date to February 1st, 1855, 100,000—making the whole number packed that season, 356,000, and this in the face of a well known scarcity of corn, and an existing high range of prices for pork, and comparatively low range for hogs. It should also be remembered, that not only did the corn crop fail in 1854, but all other crops. The summer was a long and dry one, and all kinds of vegetation perished—even the leaves withered on the trees of the forest. The calamity befel the country the last summer, nor does there now exist any such scarcity of food as did then.

In that season, flour ranged from $7 to $9 per bbl, corn from 55c to $1.40 per bush, wheat $1.75 to $2 per bushel, rye $1.15 to $1.50 per bush, oats 75c per bushel, hay $15 to $21 per ton, and beef cattle from $2.25 to $3.50 per 100 lbs. Whiskey ruled in that year from 25 to 34c per gallon, and hogs $2.75 to $5 per cwt. But one brand—matters this season as regards prices? Flour, $4.50; corn, 50c at depot; 55c to 58c; rye, 70c; barley, 50c to 75c; hay, $10 to $15 per ton; beef cattle, $4 to $6.25 per cwt; whiskey, 22c; and hogs $7 per cwt. We make out this brief abstract of the past and present in order to enable our readers to compare matters now existing with the past.

Chicago Daily Wholesale Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 11.

FLOUR—Quiet but firm. Buyers and sellers apart. Spring Extras nominal at $3.75@4.00; Winter, $5@5.50.

WHEAT—Winter—Firm. Sales were 600 bu No. 1 at 97c; 1,000 bu at 97½c with two cents extra storage—equal to 91.08 in store; 500 bu at 91c in store; 900 bu No. 1 and No. 2 Red Winter to go to Burlington, Iowa, to a miller.

GRAIN—Very irregular, according to location. No. 1 Spring 66c delivered on cars; 300 bu do at 66c in store; 3 at 67c, delivered on cars; 300 bu do at 66c in store; 1,950 bu No. 1 Spring at 65c in store.

CORN—Scarce and firm. Sales to-day were: 270 bu No. 1 at 40c in store; 800 bu do at 39c in store. Dealers paying 37c @ 40 c for new shelled corn at depot. Ear Corn nominal at 45c @ 70 bu on track.

OATS—Firm. 873 bu new crop, No. 1, at 25c in bulk on track.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal at 60@65c.

RYE—Nominal @ 63 bu at depot.

HIGHWINES—Firm at 24c, with sales of small lots at that figure.

ALCOHOL—32@35c @ gal.

SEED—Timothy in request at $1.50@1.60, the latter for choice. Clover—none in market.

PROVISIONS—Dull and declined. Sales to-day were: 600 bbls heavy Mess Pork at $16.20 on the spot; 300 bbls do at $16.20 on the spot; 400 bbls do at $16.

LARD—Dull and nominal at 10¾@11c.

TALLOW—Prime packers', 9¾@10c.

HIDES—Dull. Sales to-day were: 500, at 7@7½c for Green County, and 7½c for strictly prime do; 7½@8c for Green Salted, and 15c for Dry Flint.

PELTS—In good demand 35@81.

LIVE HOGS—Receipts moderate. Market very dull and declined 25c. Sales were:

41	lbs averaging	200 lbs. at	$5.00
6	"	210 "	5.12
70	"	220 "	5.15
19	"	230 "	5.20
7	"	240 "	5.25
7	"	250 "	5.30
100	"	260 "	5.40
100	"	270 "	5.50
150	all under	270 "	5.60
100	"	280 "	5.70
100	"	290 "	5.80
100	"	300 "	5.90
100	"	310 dividing on 300 lbs	6.00
100	"	320 "	6.10
100	"	330 "	6.20

Market closed very weak—buyers not offering over $5.50@5.75 dividing on 300 lbs.

COOPERAGE—300 Pork Barrels at $1.25.

BUTTER—Choice Michigan, 19@20c; choice State, 14@16c; Common, 10@12c.

EGGS—Fresh, 21@22c. Limed, 15@16c.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, $1.30@1.65 per doz.; Turkeys, 8@9c per lb.

GAME—Plenty. Quails, $1.25@1.50 per doz.; Prairie Chickens, $2@2.50 per doz.

New York Cattle Market.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8.

BEEVES—The receipts of Beef Cattle for some time past have been very large, and the cooling week, and part of the present week, have been unfavorable for the sale of such stock on hand. Since the 1st inst. the receipts amounting to more than 16,000 head, the quality is fair, there being less inferior and a greater proportion of prime than we have had for some past. The drover and speculative interest generally have advanced about ½ cent, and others have advanced about ¼ cent, notwithstanding the heavy stock which has prevailed for some time past, which has pressured many to realize, making the movement at market decidedly active. The demand was quite moderate, but to-day it became very active, and the sales were made at full prices. Owners of cattle generally, and purchasers were generally willing to pay the prices asked, and the supply was not sufficient to meet the demand, and the most active a number of extra cattle at prices ranging from 10½c. Selling the latter figure for the best at market. Other descriptions ranged from 9½c to 10c, and the most active sales at a very much improved grade of cattle, and the improvement consequent upon a moderate business was done at the above figures. The receipts of last week's operations, at the Bull's Head Market, were 3,000 head, and the sales were effected. Drovers are at this market.

SHEEP—The receipts of Sheep are quite large, and the market is dull and declined 25c. Sales were:

41	lbs averaging	90 lbs. at	$6.20
6	"	100 "	6.25
130	"	110 "	6.12
70	"	120 "	6.00
70	"	130 "	5.87
70	"	140 "	5.75
70	"	150 "	5.62
70	"	160 "	5.50
100	"	170 "	5.40
100	all under	170 "	5.30
100	"	180 "	5.20
100	"	190 "	5.10
100	"	200 "	5.00
100	"	210 dividing on 200 lbs	4.90
100	"	220 "	4.80
100	"	230 "	4.70

Market closed very weak—buyers not offering over $5.50@5.75 dividing on 200 lbs.

Movements of Breadstuffs—Dec. 9.

RECEIPTS BY CANAL AND RAILWAYS.

	Flour bbls.	Wh't bush.	Corn bush.	Oats bush.	Rye bush.	Bar'y bush.
By Lake	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
By Gal. U. R. R.	10	1765	1161	3161	75	77 1545
By Rock I. R. R.	50			1000		601
By Ill Central	40	2400		700		1000
By Mich. S. R.	20		200			36 3000
By C. A. & P. R.	100		225	315		1000
	220	4165	1586	5176	75	165 8220

New York Market.

By TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Dec. 11.

FLOUR—There is no important change in the market. Sales 4,000 bbls at $4.80@4.90 for super State; $4.90@5 for extra do; sold 12 for choice do; $4.10@4.60 for superior Western; $4.50@4.60 for common to medium extra Western. Closing steady. Canadian Flour unchanged. Sales of 400 bbls at $4.75@5. Small sales Rye flour at $3.30@3.40.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Sales 6,000 bu Southern Illinois at $1.07. Corn is cheaper and Southern at 1c lower for cashers. Sales 20,000 bu Southern at 71@72c; 10,000 bu Southern and Western at 71@72c; 10,000 bu North River. Barley quiet and nominal at 75@80. The market closed heavy for corn—continues and prices tend downward. Sales 21,000 bu mixed Western at 70@71c; 10,000 bu Southern at 70@72c; 5,000 bu Jersey at 72c for very choice. Last week 1,000 bbls Rye mixed were sold at $3.50 for round hoop. Oats firmer with a fair demand partly for speculation. Sales 50,000 for State, 30@34c for Western and Canadian.

WHISKY—Unchanged at 25. Sales 150 casks drudge at 25c.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier. Sales 2,700 bbls at $17.65 for old mess; $18.25 for new do; $14.25 for prime. Included in the above were 1,000 bbls old mess, for delivery in January, February and March 1859; 1,000 bbls old mess on the spot at $17.62½; 1,000 bbls at $17.50; 1,000 bbls at $17.62½; and 500 bbls at $6.10@7 for country prime; $7.75@9 for country mess; $11@13.50 for repacked mess; $14@15 for extra mess. Beef hams dull at $14@15. Prime mess beef nominal at $10. Cut meats heavy; sales 300 bbls: 6½@6¾c for shoulders, 8¾@9¾c for hams. Bacon—no sales reported for pork was offered at $10.50@10.80 for 2,000 bbls, and $10.45 for 1,000 bbls at 11¼@11½. Butter in fair request at 17@20c for Ohio; 20@24c for State; 25@27c for choice. Lard heavy; sales 500 bbls at 11¾@11¾c. Tallow—Tallow firm 10,000 casks at 10½c.

Cincinnati Market.

PER TELEGRAPH.] CINCINNATI, Dec. 11.

FLOUR—Firm, 100@125 w bbl higher; superfine $4.50@4.60; extra $4.75@5.25. Receipts light.

WHISKY—Advanced, with sales of 1,300 bbls. at 22½c.

HOGS—Dull; receipts scant; prices, being 9,000 head in the past twenty-four hours. Prices very irregular; dull early in the morning, but closed firmer from $5.50 to 6.30, and heavy $6.45@6.75. The former are pressed on the market to a further decline, and are seeming unwilling to refuse.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork dull, offered freely at $17.50, but no buyers. 1,000 bbls sold for February delivery at $15, but it was off of the main rate for March. Bacon dull and declined; 100,000 lbs Bulk shoulders sold at 6c for February, which is a decline of ¼c. Lard offered a little, no buyers; generally steady at 10½c; a moderate business could be done.

Sugar cured hams nothing trifling; no buyers, except two or three from Boston.

Commission Merchants.

JONES & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ADVANCES MADE ON PRODUCE IN Store or for Shipment. Refer to Produce Exchange or New York bought and sold. Office in Storr's Block, corner of Buffalo and South Water street.
de3 8m53 tf

R. K I N G
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
CENTRAL WHARF, BUFFALO, N. Y.
au17-6m6-1y

LEES & WALLER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 79 BEAVER STREET.....NEW YORK.

WALLER & CO.,
NO. 17 STATE STREET.....CHICAGO, ILL.
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EDWARD A. WALLER, } Chicago.

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OFFICE.....14 South Clark street,
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Give their exclusive attention to the PURCHASE AND SALE Of Flour, Grain, and other Produces, ON COMMISSION.
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COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, No. 12 South Main street, St. Louis, Mo.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
MARSH, HARWOOD & CO.,
NO. 89 SOUTH WATER STREET.
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GEO. M. ALLEN & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 81 North Water street, Chicago, Illinois.
Cash advances made on Flour, Grain or Provisions for Shipment East.
Geo. W. Weatherbee. } Geo. A. Allen.

ALBERT E. NEELY & CO.,
(late Neely & Dickey),
STORAGE AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, and dealers in Salt, Water Lime, Stucco, Lime, Plaster and Hair. Nos. 276, 278 and 280 South Water street, near Franklin.....jal7 2d-1y

SAWYER, NELLEN & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, Nos. 258 and 260 South Water street, Chicago.
de24-3t

MURRY NELSON
PRODUCE, COMMISSION & SHIPPING MERCHANT.
No. 6 Hilliard's Block, corner Clark and South Water-sts.
Agents for the FULTON FERRY HOUSE, Fulton, manufacturers of all kinds of Grain Drills, Corn Planters, Corn Starch of a superior quality, orders addressed to M. NELSON, P. O. Box 1216, will receive prompt attention.....oct9 b12d-1y

CHAS. W. COLSON,
LOCKSMITH, BELL HANGER AND SILVER PLATER, 115 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Chart and Instruments, Locks and Trimmings of every description on hand and to order. Safes and Vaults repaired. Key fitting made to order. Keys of every description made to fit locks of any description. Speaking Tubes put up in hotels or dwellings, on short notice, and warranted to work well. Door Plates, Knobs, Bell Pulls, &c., of every description done to order. Jobbing promptly attended to. Refers to all parties for whom I have done work.....jy15 2d-1y

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COMMISSION MERCHANT & BROKER,
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No. 2 Board of Trade, Chicago.
ap29-58-1y

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
152 S. Water Street,
CHICAGO.
m22'58-1y

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE CASH ADVANCES on grain for shipment to our friends in Buffalo or New York for the same commission. WOLCOTT & TRACY,
1858. Waterfront.

R. T. THOMAS & CO.,
Late Thomas & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office and Warehouse, No. 30 North Dearborn street, two doors North of the Galena Freight House, Chicago, Illinois.
Exclusive attention given to the sale and purchase of Flour, Grain, Live Stock, Provisions, &c., on Commission.
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P. G. SALTONSTALL.....R. I. TINKHAM.....JOHN C. ANDREW.
P. G. SALTONSTALL & CO.,
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS, CORNER Clark and Lake streets, Will attend to the purchase and sale of Stocks and bonds of every description in this and the New York Stock Market. Quotations of the New York Stock Market received daily by telegraph. Sales and purchases made at the Stock Exchange at lowest rates of commission.....au24 d30-3m

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ap22'58-1y

CASH ADVANCED.—I AM PREPARED to make CASH ADVANCES On Shipments or Produce for sale in Buffalo or New York market.
WM. HOLLISTER,
Steel's Block, 194 South Water street.

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Commission Merchants,
NEW YORK.
Agents for the North-west.

D. ROBERT, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Dealer in all kinds of Flour and Feed, and Country Produce generally. Store and Yard delivered to any part of the city free of charge.
No. 242 and 243 Kinzie, corner of Wolcott street, Chicago, Ill.
mh13'58-1y

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CHICAGO.....jal7 2d-1y

D. H. TAYLOR.

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WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE ALLEN Manufactories Co., of Boston, Mass., Makers of Rotary-Valve Musical Instruments. They are

ALL INSTRUMENTS WARRANTED
to give satisfaction, and sold at manufacturers prices in Boston, without additional cost of transportation.

PRICE LIST.

	German Silver	Gold
Ab, Eb, C and Bb Cornets, 3 Rotary Valves,	$40 00	$45 00
Eb Bass Trumpets,	40 00	45 00
" "	40 00	45 00
Bb " "	40 00	45 00
Eb Baritones,	45 00	50 00
" "	45 00	50 00
Eb and Ab Basses,	50 00	55 00
" "	50 00	55 00
Eb and F Contra Basses,	60 00	70 00
" "	60 00	70 00
French Horns,	45 00	50 00
Ab Eb C and Bb Clarionets,	30 00	35 00
" "	30 00	35 00
Gold,	125 00	
"	from 61,000 to	1,500 00

Ornamental Engraving from $3 to $35 Extra.

We also keep on hand Improvements of other kinds of French and German manufacture, with which instruments can be had elsewhere. Circulars in English or German will be mailed to those who may desire them. A discount will be made to bands. Terms cash on delivery.

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30 BBLS DRIED APPLES,
10 bbls Dried Peaches,
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" " Raspberries,
" " Whortleberries,
" " Pumpkins and French Prunes,
5 casks Dried Peaches,
2 " " Plums,
For sale by Dried Fruit and Lager Raising,
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KEROSENE OILS, NOT EXPLOSIVE,
—AND—
KEROSENE LAMPS,
8,000 LAMPS,
OF EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY,
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de24-3t

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J. LEDUC,
(LATE AGENT OF ERNEST, LEDUC & CO., MONTREAL,)
COMMISSION MERCHANT & BROKER,
REFERENCES.—Messrs. Ernest, Leduc & Co., Montreal; Messrs. Ramsay, Dod & Co., Montreal; C. J. Cusack, Esq., Montreal; Messrs. Ramsay, Dod & Co., Quebec; Messrs. Ramsay, Bro. & Co., Toronto; Messrs. Ramsay, Bro. & Co., Hamilton; Messrs. Ramsay, Bro. & Co., Quebec; Geo. Moffatt, Esq., Chicago; Flint & Wheeler, Chicago.
No. 2 Board of Trade, Chicago.
ap29-58-1y

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1858. Waterfront.

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WE ARE AGENTS FOR THE ALLEN Manufactories Co., of Boston, Mass., Makers of Rotary-Valve Musical Instruments. They are

ALL INSTRUMENTS WARRANTED
to give satisfaction, and sold at manufacturers prices in Boston, without additional cost of transportation.

PRICE LIST.

	German Silver	Gold
Ab, Eb, C and Bb Cornets, 3 Rotary Valves,	$40 00	$45 00
Eb Bass Trumpets,	40 00	45 00
" "	40 00	45 00
Bb " "	40 00	45 00
Eb Baritones,	45 00	50 00
" "	45 00	50 00
Eb and Ab Basses,	50 00	55 00
" "	50 00	55 00
Eb and F Contra Basses,	60 00	70 00
" "	60 00	70 00
French Horns,	45 00	50 00
Ab Eb C and Bb Clarionets,	30 00	35 00
" "	30 00	35 00
Gold,	125 00	
"	from 61,000 to	1,500 00

Ornamental Engraving from $3 to $35 Extra.

We also keep on hand Improvements of other kinds of French and German manufacture, with which instruments can be had elsewhere. Circulars in English or German will be mailed to those who may desire them. A discount will be made to bands. Terms cash on delivery.

HIGGINS BROS., Music Dealers,
de6-8d3w3w-b624 91 Lake street.

DRIED FRUITS.
30 BBLS DRIED APPLES,
10 bbls Dried Peaches,
10 bbls Sliced Blackberries,
" " Raspberries,
" " Whortleberries,
" " Pumpkins and French Prunes,
5 casks Dried Peaches,
2 " " Plums,
For sale by Dried Fruit and Lager Raising,
CO.
de2 No. 91 South Water street, by WM. LITTLE &

KEROSENE OILS, NOT EXPLOSIVE,
—AND—
KEROSENE LAMPS,
8,000 LAMPS,
OF EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY,
Just received direct from the manufactory, and for sale at the sign of the Golden Oil and Lamp Depot, 14 Randolph street.
Central Block.
G. B. MASTER & CO.

The Dement House

GRAND

GIFT ENTERPRISE!

IN ALL

350 VALUABLE PRIZES!

Capital Prize $50,000.

THE DEMENT HOUSE,

Which cost its builder $100,000 to build it alone, aside from the grounds connected with the same, is put in at half its actual cost. It is too well known by the travelling public in this City any further description. There are also several very desirable dwelling houses and lots, seven at valuable parts of land and city lots, all of which have been put in this scheme at very low figure, as all tickets are available for any of the prizes, as will be seen by the following

Household Furniture,

Which are also well known as the most elegant selection that has ever been offered in the West. All of which is now in as New York Wholesale Prices.

Every person will be taken to see any one who may wish to examine the articles here enumerated, that they may see this is no spiralling concern, but simply a mode adopted to dispose of these articles at a low price.

LIST OF PRIZES TO BE DRAWN.

NO. OF PRIZE.	
1	Grand Capital Prize, Dement House, and lots 2, 3, 6, 7 and 10, on which it stands,
2	A beautiful dwelling, Cottage, and lots 8, 15 and 16 in Bl. 15 in Mendota,
3	Lot 10 in block 3 in Cairo, on Ohio levee, the best lot in the city,